

MANCHESTER SAYS: "ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE MUST COME."

The Duke Points Out Commercial Advantages Which Will Accrue to Both Nations, and Asserts That America and Great Britain Together Would Be Sufficiently Powerful to Compel the Rest of the World to Abstain from War.



I CANNOT put off any longer writing on the subject which is nearest my heart of any that I am likely to write about while I am in America—the Anglo-American Alliance.

I don't want to appeal to you, my readers (if I have any), from a sentimental and romantic point of view. I want to force it home to your minds as well as your hearts. I want to try, if possible, to show that it is the natural outcome which we must expect and the natural result which must ensue if the world continues in its present path.

No nation of the world in the present day makes an alliance solely for sentimental reasons. The time for sentiment between nations is past. Nothing obtains nowadays except business, and the soul of business is reciprocity.

I hope to show you that reciprocity exists. But if, further, sentiment and natural feeling run in harmony with business, how much more the thing is desirable. Years ago there was in England a Ministry which represented nothing in particular (since the ballot was not then in force), harassed by wars, with a premier at its head whose bills were dictated according to the state of his gout. The only power of veto over the Ministry was a crazy king. And they passed a law—an unjust law, an unrighteous law, let me admit it at once—imposing an iniquitous tax on a self-supporting people.

It was foolish, criminally foolish; but the person who has never done a foolish thing, the Ministry that has never passed a foolish measure—these may be the first to cast a stone. It reminds me of nothing so much as two brothers, one, standing off a lot of strange boys, calling the other names because he has a headache and feels cross, and that other one bearing malice because of his brother's act.

So much for the sentimental side—I am not good at sentiment—and now for the business side.

First: It would be absolutely impossible for America and England to go to war. If America finds such difficulty in subduing a few thousands of Filipinos, if England finds such difficulty in defeating the Boers, what would each nation do against an enemy who could put millions of men into the field? What has militated against both these nations in their present struggles has been their distance from the field of action, and the three thousand miles between the two is a big step, also.

Secondly: England depends to an enormous extent on America for food stuffs. In ordinary times, I may say, mainly. In case of war with America this, of course, would stop, and, although in course of time the deficit would be supplied from elsewhere to a certain extent, yet it would seriously embarrass us, at least at first. On the other hand, America's best customer is easily England, and she could no more afford to quarrel with England than England with her. For the most powerful nation nowadays is the nation that has the most money.

But think what we could do together. Think of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, speaking the same language, blood of one blood, bone of one bone; the two greatest commercial nations the world has probably ever seen; the nations which trade most with one another; the peoples who for the last few years, I am glad to say, have been getting closer and closer to each other—think of them, hand to hand, heart to heart, joined together in the closest bonds of mutual esteem and mutual advantage! What could they not do?

Then indeed there would be a chance to talk of General Peace; then could they determine whether they should allow a war, and constitute an Appeal Court for the world. For with the weight of both these nations cast in the scale there is no possible combination likely to dispute with them.

Never, I am glad to say, has this been nearer realization than to-day. There is an understanding. No one can deny that now. America's Ambassador has confirmed England's Minister in saying so, and neither Government has contradicted it.

But I want to see these bonds knit closer and cemented for all time. I want to see the handle and the head shrunk together to make the hammer. I say I want it, but I feel that every Englishman and every American who has the best feeling of his country at heart must want it, too.

It must come, in spite of attempts to sow dissension between us by other interested nations. For blood is thicker than water, and self-interest is stronger than all.

MANCHESTER.

SEE NEW LINKS IN THE DREIBUND CHAIN.

First.—Hay, Von Holleben and Pauncefote Sign the Convention Abrogating the Tripartite Samoan Treaty.

Washington, Dec. 2.—There were three important developments bearing out the contention of Messrs. Chamberlain and Choate that a practical alliance, or "understanding," as the State Department prefers to call it, exists between the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

First.—The refusal of the United States to close the consulate at Pretoria, something the Boers have been endeavoring to bring about for weeks, so that the British prisoners might be deprived of the money and comfort they have been receiving from Great Britain through the medium of Consul Macrum. The latter has been recalled, and A. S. Hay, a son of the Secretary of State, has been designated to take Mr. Macrum's place.

Second.—The refusal of the State Department to grant 900 passports for members of the Duchesse d'Uzes Legion expedition to the Transvaal. This project is represented in Washington by Gustav Thielkohl, who has already dispatched one expedition, which sailed on the French liner from New York last week, and who yesterday requested credentials for two persons for a similar expedition. The expectation will not be abandoned, but the Government has shown its disposition to assist Great Britain and as officially frowned upon a project that seems on its face to be entirely legitimate.

Third.—The convention providing for the partition of Samoa was signed at the State Department to-day by Secretary Hay, Dr. Von Holleben, the German Ambassador, and Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador. The matter is now ready for ratification by the Senate.

The Choate and Chamberlain speeches and the inevitable conclusions that must be drawn from them, when the complacent attitude of the State Department is taken into consideration, were the chief topics of discussion in diplomatic and official circles to-day. The Journal's complete presentation of the subject in these dispatches this morning attracted general attention. The politicians looked grave and discussed among themselves the dangers of foreign alliances. The Republican party is afraid that the effect of a general belief in this country that an alliance is as good as effected will be injurious to the Administration, while Democrats have indicated a view of Senator Morgan that it is the duty and destiny of this country to conserve friendly relations with the Latin races to our south, and to not forget the partnership of France and Russia.

Privately diplomatic and official circles here regard the cables from Europe announcing the signing of the harbor of Portsmouth, Great Britain's great naval base; the fortification of Gibraltar and the increased activity of the French squadrons in the Mediterranean as serious corroboration of the Journal's exclusive explanation to-day that France and Russia have been contemplating the seizure of Cuba and the forcing of an entrance to the Persian Gulf by these countries, respectively.

The courteous Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, for the first time since he has been here, declined to be seen today, but sent a message through his secretary that he could not discuss Mr. Chamberlain's remarks, as he had not seen a full report of his speech. M. Eugene Thiebaud, the French chargé d'affaires, also remained invisible.

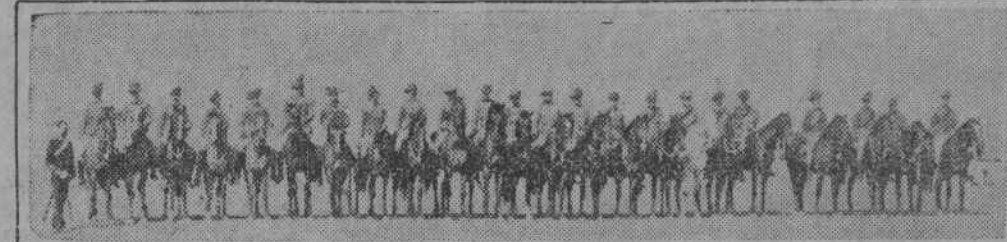
An interesting phase of the situation is the report that Germany is somewhat disturbed at the frankness of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Choate, the Kaiser preferring to withhold for awhile the candid explanation of the situation made by the British Colonial Secretary and the American Ambassador at London.

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MODDER RIVER VICTORY COST METHUEN 452 MEN; NEXT BATTLE AT SPYFONTEIN.

One-Seventh of His Force Placed Hors du Combat. Now Awaits Reinforcements Hastening Forward.

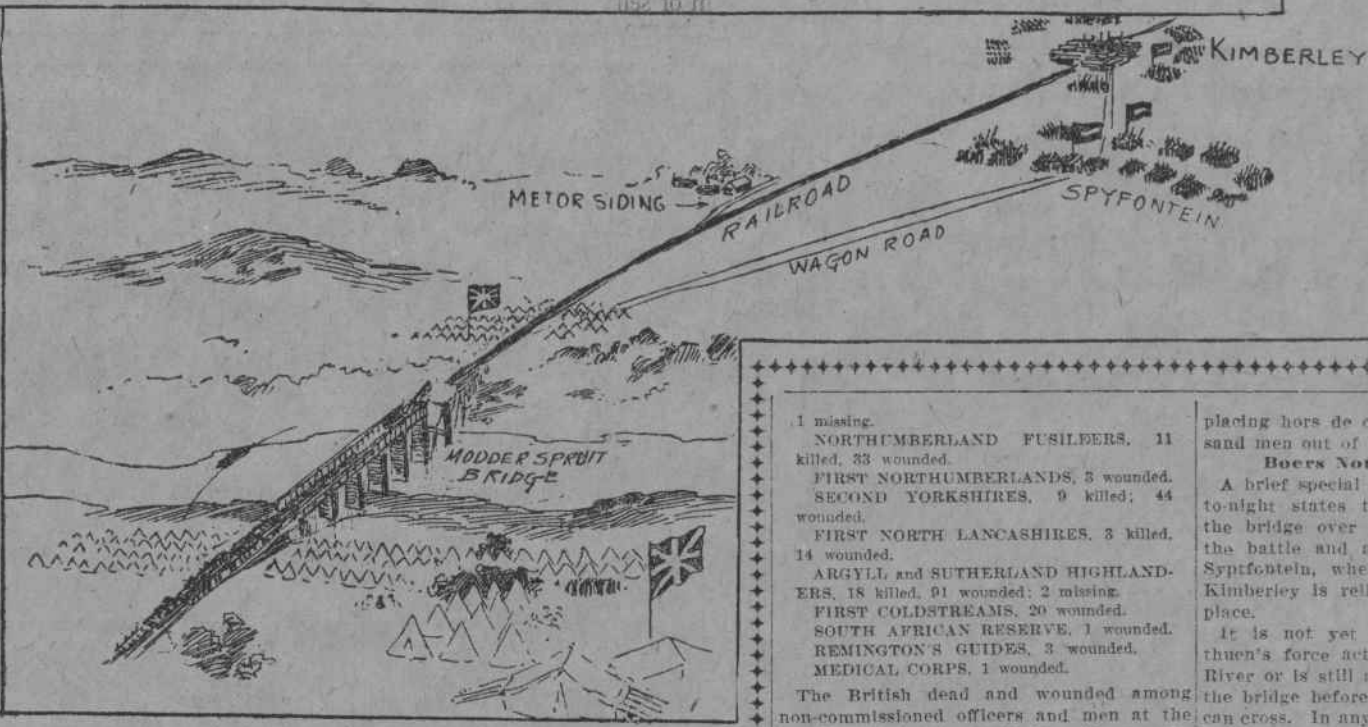
London, Dec. 2.—The War Office has received the following from General Forester-Walker: "Cape Town, Friday, Dec. 1.—General Gatacre reports no change in the situation."



THE QUEENSLAND LANCERS NOW ON THEIR WAY TO REINFORCE LORD METHUEN



WRECK OF THE MODDER SPRUIT BRIDGE BLOWN UP BY THE BOERS



Men and Places That Methuen Has Given a Place in South African History.

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1 missing. NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS, 11 killed, 33 wounded. FIRST NORTHUMBERLANDS, 5 wounded. SECOND YORKSHIRES, 9 killed, 44 wounded. FIRST NORTH LANCASHIRES, 3 killed, 14 wounded. ARGYLE AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS, 18 killed, 91 wounded, 2 missing. FIRST COLDSTREAMS, 20 wounded. SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE, 1 wounded. REMINGTON'S GUARDS, 3 wounded. MEDICAL CORPS, 1 wounded.

The British dead and wounded among non-commissioned officers and men at the hard-fought battle of Modder River number 452, of which 76 were killed, but it is impossible to deduct from "the butcher's bill" such information regarding the nature of the fight as details of the different units generally indicate.

From General Forester-Walker's dispatch it is proved that all reports of General Methuen's advance after the battle of Modder River were premature; though, with the railroad working, he should not be long in constructing a temporary bridge. His enforced delay, doubtless, will be of considerable service in giving his hard-pushed column needed rest and in allowing the arrival of reinforcements, of which he must be sorely in need after three such fights,

placing hors de combat upward of a thousand men out of less than seven thousand.

Boers Not at Spyfontein. A brief special message from Cape Town to-night states that the Boers destroyed the bridge over the Modder River before the battle and are now concentrating at Spyfontein, where the final battle before Kimberley is expected to take place.

It is not yet clear whether Lord Methuen's force actually crossed the Modder River or is still awaiting the rebuilding of the bridge before the artillery and cavalry can cross. In any case the railway must be carried over the bridge before the indispensable big naval guns can pass, because Lord Methuen's last message showed that they were worked on trucks along the railroad.

Lord Methuen's cablegram makes no mention of the Boer loss, and it is assumed to be small.

It is said that the disaffected Dutch of Cape Colony have joined the Boers in great numbers.

Where is General Clery? The latest news from Natal indicates that the bulk of the Ladysmith relief force has arrived at Pieter, though there is considerable conjecture as to the whereabouts of General Clery, whose movements have not

British Forces in Natal Advancing Rapidly to a Decisive Conflict with the Boers Under Joubert.

been chronicled recently. It is surmised in some quarters that he may appear in a totally unexpected quarter, on the flank or rear of General Joubert's force, which is supposed to be concentrated at Grobelaar's



WITH LORD METHUEN HELIOGRAPHERS AT WORK SIGNALING KIMBERLEY

Kimberley. north of the Tugela River.

As General Hildyard's advance guard was in touch with the Boers as long ago as Tuesday last developments should not be long delayed.

Dundonald's mounted force, November 28, accompanied by four guns, went in pursuit of a body of Boers returning to Colenso. They followed the Boers within two and a half miles of Colenso, when the Boers replied to the British shells with long-range guns. There were no casualties.

Colenso Bridge, it is added, was afterward blown up.

Another detachment of three thousand British troops sailed for South Africa to-day.

Owing to the phenomenal sale of the newspapers consequent upon the war a paper famine is threatened. It is reported that the American supplies have failed temporarily.

JOUBERT KILLED "BY SPECIAL CABLE."

London, Dec. 2.—According to a special dispatch from Cape Town, General Joubert was killed November 19; but General Buller's dispatch of November 28 showed, apparently, that General Buller was in communication with General Joubert, or some body personating him, about November 19.

No Boer War Complications Imminent. Vienna, Dec. 2.—Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a cheerful speech to the Foreign Committee of the Hungarian Delegation to-day regarding the South African war. He expressed confident hope that the conflict would maintain its local character, and said the apprehension of wide-spread complications therefrom were not justified. He urged the necessity of an increase in the army, which, he asserted, was hardly sufficient for the defence of the coast.

Duchess d'Uzes Not Raising Troops. Paris, Dec. 2.—The Duchess of Uzes has telegraphed to the newspapers her indignantly denying the report that she is raising the expenses of an alleged pro-Boer volunteer corps, said to be forming in New York.

ALL READY NOW FOR THE SAMOAN CARVE-UP.

The Convention Looking to the Partition of the Island Signed Yesterday in Washington in Due Form.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—Secretary of State Hay, the German Ambassador and the British Ambassador met to-day at the State Department and had a short but particularly friendly conference, after which it was announced that the convention abrogating the tripartite Samoan treaty had been signed.

It was announced with considerable show of satisfaction for the reason that the signatures to the convention have been withheld for various reasons for nearly ten days. It has invariably been stated by officials that the causes of the delay were trivial, a statement which seemed inconsistent with the fact that the Secretary of State and the two ambassadors had absolute power to agree on such matters and to sign. Whatever were the causes of friction, they disappeared suddenly to-day under the evident inspiration of increase of friendly relations among the three powers as exposed by Mr. Choate and Mr. Chamberlain.

I must, the signing of the convention was generally looked upon in the light of a condition brought about by a thorough understanding among the parties signatory. The convention is for the partition of the Samoan Islands between the United States and Germany on terms which have been given heretofore by the Journal.

To be effective the convention must be ratified by the United States Senate.

Watching Britain and France. In the Navy Department as well as in the State Department the officials regarded the news from Great Britain and France as given in this morning's cables as of peculiar interest and significance. A high naval authority said that it could have been anticipated that Great Britain would follow up the declarations of her colonial secretary, which was practically a challenge to France and Russia, with impressive naval and military demonstrations both of offence and defence.

"It is not surprising therefore," said one official, "that the views of Mr. Chamberlain's attack on France, which was enough to warrant the French Ambassador in London to ask for his passports, is succeeded by the intelligence that Great Britain proceeds at once to strengthen her harbor defenses at Portsmouth and to fortify Gibraltar to such extent that it is equivalent to an advertisement of the fact to France; and that France responds as might also have been anticipated, by Admiralty orders relating to the reinforcement of her Mediterranean squadron."

It is pointed out that Great Britain only a short time ago sent a magnificent fleet to the Mediterranean. Great Britain's intention at that time was to make a demonstration with a two-fold purpose: First, to check the French on France, and second, to intimate to France that the movements of her fleet in the Levant with the assumed purpose of aiding Russia's movement to the Persian Gulf, were understood and would be checked.

The Great Eastern Cable. The situation, officials think, has been changed only in degree so far as Great Britain, Russia and France are concerned, since the dispatch of the powerful British Channel squadron to Gibraltar. France's object is still the same, to obtain possession of Cuba, and to extend her possessions in Northern Asia, Spain considered because of her enmity to Great Britain on account of the latter's relations to America in the late war. Russia's object is still advance from Herat in Afghanistan to a point on the Persian Gulf, having for the present abandoned her scheme of lighting the torch in Manchuria and Korea by reason of the understanding among the United States, Great Britain, China, Germany and Japan to resist any encroachments in that quarter, which could only end in Russia's closing important treaty ports.

The State Department officials continue to express the opinion privately that the ultimate object of Russia and France is to obtain vast domains in China and Manchuria, and to get down to Peking, and France's to increase her foreign possessions by large territory north and west of Kwang Chan Wan.

CANADA FEARS MONEY PANIC.

Boys Import \$250,000 in Gold to Avert Trouble.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 2.—The Canadian banks doing business in this colony imported to-day \$250,000 in gold coin, fearing a panic, as for the past week heavy withdrawals of gold have been made from Harbor Grace, Belle Isle and other sections. It was feared the panic might spread to this city.

The Governmental crisis is held responsible for the uneasiness, the people anticipating financial trouble.